United Nations A/66/357

General Assembly

Distr.: General
13 September 2011

Original: English

Sixty-sixth session
Item 70 (a) of the provisional agenda
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

Central Emergency Response Fund

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report describes the activities of the Central Emergency Response Fund from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011. The Fund continues to demonstrate its effectiveness as a tool for collective emergency response. During the period, the Emergency Relief Coordinator allocated $342 million from the Fund to support life-saving activities in 43 countries and territories. The five-year evaluation of the Fund was finalized during this reporting period, providing invaluable independent insight into the Fund's strengths and weaknesses. The evaluation is largely positive in its assessment of the Fund but also identifies areas for improvement. A management response plan has been developed by the Central Emergency Response Fund secretariat, which provides a road map for moving forward.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 65/133, in which the Assembly requested that the Secretary-General submit a detailed report on the use of the Central Emergency Response Fund. The report covers activities from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011.

II. Overview of the Central Emergency Response Fund

A. Funding commitments[1]

2. During the reporting period the Emergency Relief Coordinator approved grants totalling $342 million. Grants were allocated to programmes, funds and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, as well as to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) (referred to collectively as "agencies" in the present report) in 43 countries and territories (see table 1). Grants made during this reporting period included $215.6 million made available from the Fund's rapid response window and $126.5 million from the underfunded emergencies window. The balance of the Fund's grant component as at 30 June 2011 was $359 million. Interest earned on the grant component during the reporting period amounted to $3.6 million. Grants refunded during the period amounted to $17.6 million, which includes funds disbursed since 2006. Total allocations made by the Fund since 2006 have now exceeded $2 billion.

Table 1
Central Emergency Response Fund allocations from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

	Rapid response window	*Underfunded window*	*Total*
Amount approved	$215.6 million	$126.5 million	$342 million
Number of recipient countries/territories[a]	33	20	43
Number of projects funded	255	196	451
Average project amount	$845 451	$645 270	$758 455

[a] Certain countries/territories received allocations from both windows; they have not been counted twice under the total.

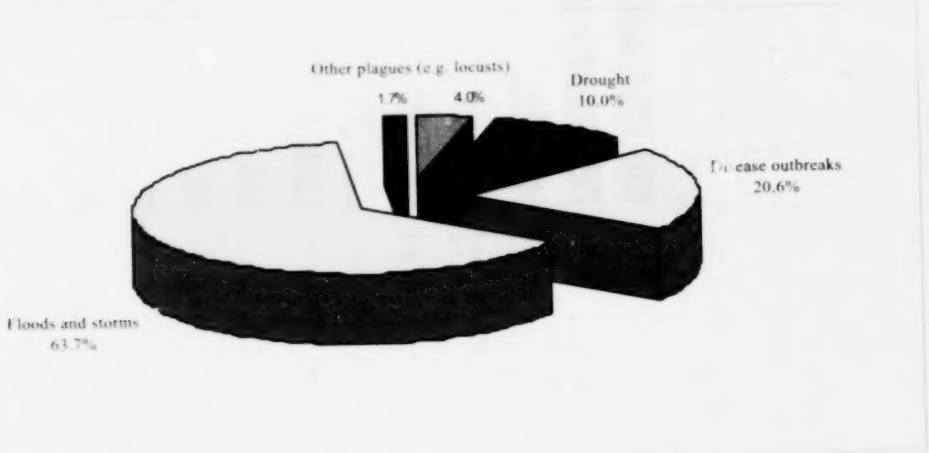
3. Funding for conflict-related emergencies accounted for $194 million (57 per cent of total Central Emergency Response Fund funding) of the Fund's allocations. Conflict-related funding was provided primarily for emergencies in Africa (72 per cent of conflict-related funding).

4. A total of $120 million (35 per cent of total funding) was made available from the Fund for natural disaster-related emergencies (see fig. I), which took place primarily in Asia and the Caucasus (48 per cent of natural disaster-related funding).

[1] Financial figures reflect funds approved by the Emergency Relief Coordinator as at 30 June 2011 and do not reflect actual United Nations certified financial values.

followed by Africa (36 per cent). Floods and storms account for nearly two thirds (64 per cent) of the natural disaster-related funding provided by the Central Emergency Response Fund during the reporting period. Allocations made in July 2011 in response to the drought in the Horn of Africa are not included in the present reporting period.

Figure I
Central Emergency Response Fund allocations by type of natural disaster (1 July 2010-30 June 2011)

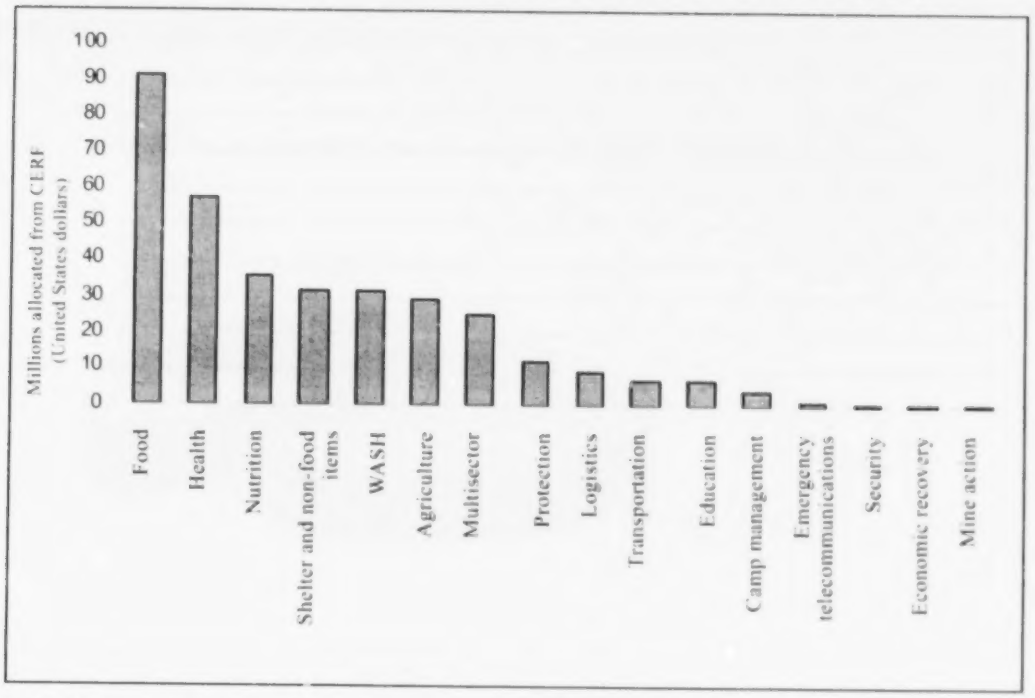


5. Geographically, the resources of the Fund continued to focus primarily on Africa (59 per cent of total funding) and Asia and the Caucasus (28 per cent). The Middle East (7 per cent) and the Caribbean and Latin America (6 per cent) received far less funding during the reporting period.

6. As has been the case during every year of the Fund's operation, funding was provided mostly for emergency food interventions (27 per cent of total funding). Major funding was also provided for health (17 per cent), nutrition (10 per cent), shelter and non-food items (9 per cent), and water and sanitation (9 per cent) (see fig. II).

Figure II

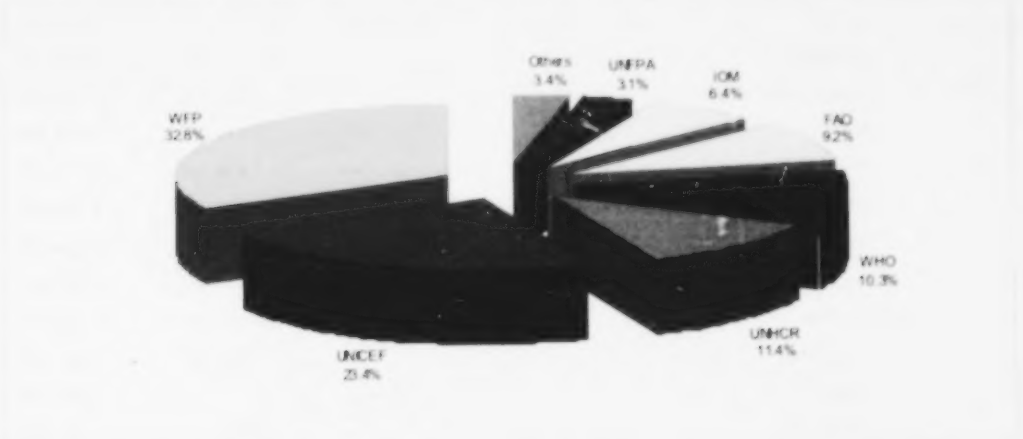
Central Emergency Response Fund allocations by sector (1 July 2010-30 June 2011)



Abbreviations: CERF — Central Emergency Response Fund; WASH — water, sanitation and hygiene.

7. A range of agencies involved with emergency response received support from the Fund during the present reporting period, including the World Food Programme (WFP) ($112 million; 33 per cent of total Central Emergency Response Fund funding), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) ($80 million; 23 per cent) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) ($39 million; 11 per cent) (see fig. III).

Figure III
Central Emergency Response Fund allocations by agency (1 July 2010-30 June 2011)



Abbreviations: WFP — World Food Programme; UNICEF — United Nations Children's Fund; UNHCR — Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; WHO — World Health Organization; FAO — Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; UNFPA — United Nations Population Fund; and IOM — International Organization for Migration.

8. The Fund made allocations totalling $126.5 million to 20 United Nations country teams through two allocations from the Fund's underfunded emergencies window during the present reporting period (see table 2). During the second underfunded emergencies round of 2010, $42.6 million was allocated to nine United Nations country teams. A total of 84 projects involving 12 agencies were approved. A further $83.9 million was allocated to support 15 United Nations country teams during the first underfunded emergencies round of 2011. During that round 112 projects involving 11 agencies were approved.

Table 2
Central Emergency Response Fund underfunded emergencies window allocations from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

Country or area	*2010 Second round*	*2011 First round*	*Total*
Burundi	—	3 999 812	3 999 812
Central African Republic	2 997 013	4 999 120	7 996 133
Chad	8 001 389	8 039 204	16 040 593
Colombia	—	2 939 401	2 939 401
Congo	2 883 496	—	2 883 496
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	5 449 985	4 999 783	10 449 768
Democratic Republic of the Congo	8 113 082	—	8 113 082
Djibouti	2 999 757	2 998 322	5 998 079

Country or area	2010 Second round	2011 First round	Total
Eritrea	2 976 856		2 976 856
Ethiopia		10 998 225	10 998 225
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		2 992 466	2 992 466
Kenya		5 993 848	5 993 848
Madagascar		3 994 126	3 994 126
Myanmar		2 993 060	2 993 060
Nepal	2 000 031		2 000 031
Occupied Palestinian Territory		3 972 686	3 972 686
Somalia		14 989 087	14 989 087
Sri Lanka		4 980 047	4 980 047
Yemen	7 166 658		7 166 658
Zimbabwe		4 995 491	4 995 491
Total	**42 588 267**	**83 884 678**	**126 472 945**

Note: A hyphen (-) indicates that no allocation was made.

9. The Fund's loan element maintains a reserve of $50 million to provide rapid access to funding for agencies while they are waiting for donor pledges to be disbursed. Loans must be reimbursed within one year of being made. The balance of the Fund's loan component as at 30 June 2011 was $76.5 million. Interest earned on the loan component during the reporting period amounted to $1.3 million.

10. A single loan of $9.9 million was disbursed to the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in December 2010 and was repaid at the end of June 2011. There were three existing loans at the beginning of the reporting period. Of a total of $1.4 million loaned to the World Health Organization (WHO) in the Sudan in 2004, $1.1 million has now been repaid and $300,000 was written off by the Office of the Controller with the agreement of the Emergency Relief Coordinator. A loan of $100,000 to WHO in Chad in 2004 was also written off. Of a total of $2,660,510 loaned to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the Sudan in 2007, $1,644,474 has been repaid, leaving an outstanding balance of $1,016,036. The Emergency Relief Coordinator wrote to the resident coordinator in the Sudan in May 2011 to reiterate the need for the loan to be repaid as quickly as possible.

B. Key results based on objectives

11. The General Assembly, in its resolution 60/124, established the Central Emergency Response Fund, with three overall objectives: first, promoting early action and response to reduce loss of life; second, enhancing response to time-critical requirements; and third, strengthening core elements of humanitarian response in underfunded crises.

1. Promoting early action and response

12. Of the three objectives, the first one accounts for most of the allocations the Fund makes via the rapid response window. These allocations are made for sudden onset emergencies or crises, including both natural disasters and complex emergencies, as well as rapid deterioration of existing complex emergencies.

13. Approximately $42 million was made available when Pakistan was affected by the worst flooding in its history in July and August 2010, making it the single biggest allocation in the Fund's history. The floods affected up to 20 million people, with as many as 10 million in need of urgent assistance. The Emergency Relief Coordinator authorized successive allocations as the scale of the needs became clearer. Such funding enabled WFP to provide emergency food assistance, which by September had been delivered to more than 6 million people. WFP also used the Fund to mobilize United Nations Humanitarian Air Service air assets to deliver life-saving aid to populations in regions rendered inaccessible by the flooding. UNICEF used the Fund to launch emergency nutrition, and water and sanitation interventions. The Fund enabled IOM to rapidly procure and distribute emergency shelters and non-food items to the most vulnerable flood-affected groups. UNHCR and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) used the Fund to provide urgently needed emergency shelter materials. Central Emergency Response Fund funding enabled the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to support wheat planting and measures to protect livestock, thereby improving household food security and reducing malnutrition. UNDP used Central Emergency Response Fund funding to provide communities with the resources to repair roads, pavement and drainage systems. Pakistan received a further $9.9 million in rapid response funding for agencies to address the complex emergency in the north-west in April 2010.

14. Widespread instability and ongoing conflict in Yemen led to an allocation of $6.3 million from the Fund in May 2011. The Fund enabled the agencies to launch humanitarian efforts in response to political instability and violence spreading countrywide. WHO used funding from the Central Emergency Response Fund to support health providers in preparing for mass casualties, and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) used funding to provide reproductive health and gender-based violence services for displaced women and girls. UNHCR used funding to provide protection for people affected by violence, while UNICEF focused on protection services for children. Years of ongoing conflict have also displaced more than 320,000 people in northern Yemen. When a political agreement suddenly opened up access to the north in April, assistance from the Fund allowed WFP to launch emergency food distribution in conflict-affected areas, reaching some 120,000 people. UNHCR and IOM made use of the Fund to provide emergency assistance, including shelter, non-food items, safe water supplies and basic sanitation.

2. Enhancing response to time-critical requirements

15. The second objective of the Fund allows humanitarian agencies to respond effectively to gradual-onset natural disasters and complex emergencies. By providing funding to meet time-critical requirements, it has been possible to prevent emergencies from escalating, mitigate their impact and reduce the overall costs of the response.

16. The Fund provided $4.7 million to FAO for a time-critical response to a locust attack in Madagascar in August 2010. It was estimated that nearly half a million vulnerable households would be affected by devastation to crops. Those funds allowed FAO to take immediate action to mitigate a catastrophe with locust control and monitoring. Inputs included two helicopters fitted with special equipment for survey and control, pesticides, communications materials and international and national expertise. FAO was able to use the funds to prevent long-term damage to livelihoods. Estimated crop losses would have been at least 28 times greater than the costs of the intervention. Strengthened survey and control capacities were also developed through the project, with a lasting impact on the ability of communities to respond to future threats.

3. Strengthening core elements of humanitarian response in underfunded crises

17. The Fund's underfunded emergencies window addresses ongoing crises that are not receiving the funding they require. One third of the Fund's grant facility is assigned to underfunded emergencies each year, in accordance with the Secretary-General's bulletin (see ST/SGB/2010/5, para. 4.3). The present reporting period covers allocations made from the second underfunded round of 2010 and the first underfunded round of 2011.

18. Two allocations were made from the Fund's underfunded window in response to severe drought in Djibouti. The East African State has suffered successive years of low rainfall, causing massive losses of livestock, destruction of crops, increased malnutrition and associated health problems. The humanitarian situation was worsened by rising food prices, and a growing refugee caseload presented additional challenges. An assessment carried out in April 2010 found that 120,000 people in rural areas (half the entire rural population) required urgent assistance. During the second round of 2010 the Fund provided $3 million for underfunded emergencies, followed by a further $3 million during the first round of 2011. WFP was able to deliver emergency food assistance and implement a protracted relief and recovery operation. UNICEF used Central Emergency Response Fund funds to manage acute malnutrition cases and provide vital water and sanitation services. WHO provided mobile health units in rural areas to reach the most vulnerable populations. FAO ensured emergency livelihood support to drought-affected people. UNHCR provided protection services and multisectoral assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers. UNFPA provided reproductive health interventions in drought-affected areas and at a major refugee camp. Humanitarian agencies report that the Fund had contributed to improved coordination and prioritization of needs, as well as kick-starting broader resource mobilization efforts.

C. Administration and management of the Central Emergency Response Fund

19. The Advisory Group of the Central Emergency Response Fund was established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 60/124 to advise the Secretary-General, through the Emergency Relief Coordinator, on the use and impact of the Fund. During the present reporting period, the Advisory Group met in Geneva in November 2010 and in Nairobi in April 2011. The Advisory Group visited the

Kakuma refugee camp in northern Kenya to see the impact of the Fund's support first-hand.[2]

20. During the April meeting the Advisory Group recognized continuing improvements in the performance and management of the Fund. In addition, the Group discussed the initial results of the five-year evaluation and other aspects of the Fund's operations. The next meeting of the Advisory Group will be held in New York on 26 and 27 October 2011.

21. The Central Emergency Response Fund performance and accountability framework was finalized in response to the recommendations contained in the two-year evaluation of the Fund. The framework was designed to clarify accountability for requests to the Fund and the use of its funds; map the tools that are available for monitoring performance and accountability; and define key performance indicators for the Fund. Following a pilot review carried out by an independent evaluation expert in Kenya early in 2010, three additional reviews[3] were carried out, in Chad, Mauritania and Sri Lanka, respectively, in October 2010. The reviews concluded that, overall, the Fund had contributed to such key elements of the humanitarian reform process as the coordination of clusters and the leadership role of the resident coordinators and humanitarian coordinators. Concerns raised by the reviews included the lack of clarity in the Fund's "life-saving criteria", the lack of funding for disaster preparedness and the limited utility of the Fund's loan component. Four additional country reviews are currently under way, in Bolivia, Colombia, Ethiopia and Zimbabwe, with final reports expected during the second half of 2011.

22. The Fund's timeliness in responding to emergencies improved during the reporting period. The average time for projects to be approved by the Emergency Relief Coordinator after receipt of final proposals was reduced from 2.7 to 2.4 working days for the rapid response window, and from 5.4 to 4.4 days for the underfunded emergencies window. An umbrella letter of understanding has been finalized and is being adopted by recipient agencies. The letter streamlines the procedure for agreements on financial disbursements made between the Emergency Relief Coordinator and recipient agencies and is expected to improve the timeliness of the Fund's disbursements.

III. Funding levels

23. Despite the continuing effects of the global downturn and economic uncertainty among many States Members of the United Nations, by 30 June 2011 the Central Emergency Response Fund had already received $422 million in pledges and contributions for 2011, which is some $10 million more than at the same time in the previous year.

24. Member States continue to demonstrate their confidence in the Fund's work through contributions. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

[2] The reports of the Advisory Group, which include its conclusions and recommendations, are available from http://ochaonline.un.org/cerf/CERFAdvisoryGroup/AdvisoryGroup2011/tabid/7554/language/en-US/Default.aspx.

[3] Reviews conducted under the Fund's performance and accountability framework are available from http://ochaonline.un.org/cerf/WhatistheCERF/EvaluationsandReviews/tabid/5340/language/en-US/Default.aspx.

provided an additional 20 million pounds (£) to the Fund in addition to its regular annual contribution of £40 million, following a positive assessment of the Fund in its multilateral aid review.

25. In 2011, the Fund has continued to broaden its support base. Twelve former donors have returned to the contributor's list. The Fund has also received contributions from several first-time donors, including Serbia and the Regional Government of Flanders (Belgium). The Fund has now received support from 123 Member States and observers, as well as from private donors and the general public. A third of the Fund's contributors have also received support from the Fund, in a strong expression of solidarity from disaster-affected countries. Total contributions received since the Fund's inception in 2006 have now exceeded $2.3 billion.

IV. Five-year evaluation

26. In its resolution 63/139, the General Assembly requested that the Secretary-General commission an independent comprehensive review of the activities of the Central Emergency Response Fund, including the ability to meet its objectives, its administration, the needs assessment process and criteria for resource allocations, at the end of its fifth year of operation, and to submit a report on its findings and recommendations to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session.

A. Background

27. The evaluation covered a period of five years from 2006, the date of inception of the Fund, to 2010. The evaluation was carried out by Channel Research, a Brussels-based social development consultancy selected and contracted through a process managed by the Procurement Division of the Department of Management. The evaluation was commissioned and managed by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

28. A steering group was established to guide the evaluation, helping to ensure its quality and independence. A reference group was created at the same time to provide informed feedback and ensure the evaluation's relevance and accuracy. Both groups were composed of representatives from United Nations agencies, IOM, Member States and non-governmental organizations as well as independent experts.

29. The evaluation took place over nine months, beginning in October 2010 and ending in July 2011 with the submission of the final report.[4] A range of methods were employed for the evaluation, including field visits, desktop reviews, examination of documentary archives, interviews and financial analysis. Sixteen country-level case studies were finalized in total, involving six field visits and nine desk-based studies. Meetings took place at the headquarters of nine donors and United Nations organizations. An online survey of Member States and humanitarian workers was conducted, with inputs received from more than 220 respondents.

[4] Channel Research, Five-year evaluation of the Central Emergency Response Fund, synthesis report, final draft (Ohain, Belgium, 2011). Available from http://ochanet.unocha.org/p/Documents/110726%20CERF%20Evaluation%20Report%20Final.pdf. The numbers in parenthesis in paras. 30-51 of the present document refer to paragraphs in that report.

30. The consultants noted that data collection was limited by the unstable nature of many of the countries visited by the team (para. 56). High staff turnover and a lack of clear documentation in certain areas were highlighted as further constraints (paras. 57 and 58), along with the Fund's dependence on internal United Nations agency monitoring processes (para. 59).

B. Key findings of the evaluation

1. Added value of the Fund

31. The team of consultants who conducted the evaluation found that the Central Emergency Response Fund's greatest contribution to a more effective humanitarian system came from reinforcing the broader humanitarian reform process (para. 289). The Fund had strengthened coordination by encouraging more collaborative and inclusive working practices (para. 255) and by reinforcing coordination in situations where the cluster approach had been activated (para. 243). The Fund was found to be at its most effective in countries where other elements of the humanitarian reform process were already in place (para. 344). Priority needs, for example, were more likely to be addressed by the Fund in countries where the humanitarian reform agenda was further advanced (para. 119).

32. The Fund added the most value when resident coordinators and humanitarian coordinators and, where applicable, cluster lead agencies demonstrated effective leadership at the country level (para. 100). The benefits of such leadership included improved prioritization of activities and better understanding of the Fund's life-saving criteria, which led to better selection of projects for submission to the Fund. Strong leadership also generated more inclusive decision-making processes, with greater involvement of non-governmental organizations and improved coordination between humanitarian agencies, donors and host Governments (para. 5).

33. According to the outcome of the evaluation, the Fund's rapid response window added value by increasing the predictability of humanitarian funding for new emergencies, which had been a problem before the establishment of the Fund (para. 6). Although the Fund's underfunded window had also contributed to predictability at the global level, country teams were not involved in the country selection process, and they found the window less predictable and less transparent overall. Staff in some countries reported that they were given little advance notice of underfunded allocations (paras. 229, 234 and 342).

34. Another finding of the evaluation was that the Fund worked well with other pooled fund mechanisms such as common humanitarian funds and emergency response funds. The presence of common humanitarian funds in particular was found to benefit the planning and monitoring of the Central Emergency Response Fund, and to encourage the increased involvement of non-governmental organizations (paras. 23 and 298).

35. The Fund was found to have added value by increasing coverage of humanitarian emergencies. In several countries, such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo, there were examples of agencies that would not have been able to respond without support from the Fund. Similarly, there were cases in which the agencies' operational response capacities were greatly improved with Central Emergency Response Fund funding, such as in Kenya (para. 236).

36. The Central Emergency Response Fund had become a vital source of funding for critically important underfunded common services such as transport[5] and emergency communications (para. 8). By making additional funding available, the Fund had also contributed to larger-scale responses to emergencies (para. 244).

2. Operational management of the Fund

37. A marked improvement was observed in the capacity and functioning of the Fund's secretariat during its five years of operation, with significant improvements to the Fund's responsiveness, criteria for project selection and accountability (para. 268). A service-oriented culture within the secretariat had increased levels of trust for the Fund among its stakeholders, and respondents expressed satisfaction with the secretariat's responsiveness, accessibility, consultative processes and openness to constructive criticism and learning (para. 269). The secretariat was described as a good practice model of a United Nations body facilitating inter-agency processes (para. 280) and a positive influence on the United Nations humanitarian system generally (para. 335).

38. Competition between agencies for funding was noted as a structural weakness of the humanitarian system generally, which could be accentuated by the introduction of Central Emergency Response Fund funding. The competitive nature of humanitarian funding was viewed as an obstacle to inclusiveness, potentially contributing to distrust and division between agencies and non-governmental organizations (para. 11). Those fault lines appeared at the country level during the Fund's underfunded emergencies window allocations in particular (para. 232).

39. In the view of the evaluation team, the Fund's dependence on the agencies for assessments and monitoring was an enduring operational weakness. The Fund was overly dependent on internal agency monitoring processes, which varied by agency and country. Comparable periodic data was absent, and the data that was available was mostly internal to agencies and hard to access (para. 59). While the resident coordinators and humanitarian coordinators were responsible for recommending the funding of projects, neither they nor the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs had the authority to exercise any form of oversight (para. 168). When inter-agency joint needs assessments and jointly developed needs indicators were used as the basis for submissions to the Fund, needs were more likely to be well-prioritized (para. 120).

40. The consultants noted that the proportion of the 3 per cent levied on disbursements from the Fund retained by the Office of the Controller exceeded the real financial management costs for the Fund, and suggested that part of those funds would be better spent on improving Fund monitoring at the country level (paras. 283 and 345).

41. The consultants remarked that the Advisory Group of the Central Emergency Response Fund had played a useful role, but emphasized that greater diversity, not just in terms of gender and geographical balance, but also in terms of humanitarian sector and operational backgrounds in recipient countries, would significantly improve the quality and relevance of the guidance provided (paras. 292 and 345).

[5] Includes humanitarian air services.

3. Achievements of the Fund

42. A finding of the evaluation was that the Central Emergency Response Fund's rapid response window was one of the quickest funding mechanisms available to humanitarian agencies (para. 14). The earthquake in Haiti in 2010 was cited as a good example of the Fund's ability to provide funding rapidly. In that case, the Emergency Relief Coordinator announced an allocation from the Fund within 24 hours of the earthquake, and funding was disbursed in less than a week (para. 199). The consultants emphasized, however, that except in the most time-critical cases, coordination was more important than speed, and the Fund helped to ensure that assistance was coordinated as well as rapid (para. 220).

43. The consultants also noted that the Fund promoted early action by guaranteeing funding, particularly when the agencies had access to their own internal emergency reserve funds. Agencies, in those cases, were able to launch activities using their own emergency reserves with the knowledge that they would then be able to use the resources of the Fund to supplement their response or repay their internal reserves (paras. 15 and 16). The Fund also enabled agencies to kick-start relief efforts and leverage funding from other donors by establishing an initial presence or demonstrating their capacity to implement a particular approach (para. 240).

44. In the view of the evaluation team, new procedures and clearer criteria had improved the Fund's fairness and timeliness. Improvements made since the two-year evaluation had created a more equitable system for the arbitration of proposals submitted by agencies. The Fund's timeliness had also improved steadily since its inception (para. 17).

4. Accountability and the Fund

45. It was determined that the Fund had become more accountable, with improvements to information systems and the development of a performance and accountability framework (para. 9). Information flows remained weak, however, and the Fund's secretariat faced difficulties in obtaining information from United Nations country teams operating in crisis situations with limited resources (para. 19). Annual reports on use of the Fund, provided by agencies to resident coordinators and humanitarian coordinators at the country level, were of variable quality and often lacked such basic data as beneficiary figures, achievements based on indicators and funding provided to non-governmental organization partners (para. 156).

46. The performance and accountability framework was weakened by a lack of systematic reporting on results at the beneficiary level, which was the responsibility of the agencies. Although the Fund's strong strategic management was acknowledged, it was reportedly difficult to demonstrate results systematically at the country level (para. 163).

47. According to the report, there was a need for independent evaluations and reviews of activities supported by the Fund, which were left to the discretion of recipient agencies. The FAO evaluation of its use of the Fund, carried out in October 2010, was cited as an example of good practice. Similarly, the Fund was found not to have been adequately reviewed during inter-agency real-time evaluations (para. 20).

5. Factors related to the effectiveness of the Fund

48. Also noted was the lack of direct access to the Fund by non-governmental organizations, which continued to be an issue. Although the agencies provided limited information on the amounts disbursed to non-governmental organizations (para. 207), the consultants estimated that non-governmental organizations received approximately 25 per cent of all Central Emergency Response Fund funding (para. 332). Although fewer than one in four non-governmental organization survey respondents regarded the Fund's processes as "largely inclusive" (para. 107), there were improvements in the engagement of non-governmental organizations with the Fund's prioritization and planning processes (para. 5). A lack of direct access to funding was less of an issue for non-governmental organizations in countries where there were pooled funds, such as common humanitarian funds and emergency response funds (para. 23). The consultants concluded that, while lack of direct access to the Fund did lead to slower disbursements to non-governmental organizations overall, the humanitarian reform process overall was reinforced by channelling Central Emergency Response Fund funding through the agencies acting as cluster leads (para. 334).

49. According to the report, while the Fund's rapid response disbursements to United Nations agencies had become quicker over time, forwarding funds to non-governmental organizations took an estimated additional two and a half to three months on average (para. 330). The extent of the delay depended on the time taken to negotiate agreements between the agencies and the non-governmental organization implementing partners (para. 211). A correlation between speed and the relative experience of an agency in implementing through non-governmental organizations was noted (para. 216). Disbursements were also found to be quicker when framework agreements between the agencies and non-governmental organizations were in place prior to a crisis (para. 213).

50. It was pointed out that although the Fund had been well-supported by donors, just seven donors provided over 80 per cent of its funding. A number of major donors did not support the Fund on a scale commensurate with their general humanitarian funding. The Fund was also sensitive to changes in exchange rates against the United States dollar (para. 347).

51. Another finding was that the Fund's loan component had fallen into relative disuse, with just $9.9 million loaned in 2010 despite an overall value of $76 million, including interest. Many of the large agencies maintained their own internal loan facilities, which were generally more accessible and more flexible than the Fund's loan component (paras. 79 and 321); however, the loan component could still serve a useful function as a reserve in years with a very high number of emergencies (para. 97).

C. Recommendations and planned follow-up actions

52. Following the finalization of the five-year evaluation, the secretariat of the Fund was directed by the Emergency Relief Coordinator to review the findings and recommendations contained in the evaluation and develop a management response plan. The plan was intended to provide a clear set of follow-up actions to ensure that the Fund would build upon those findings in moving forward. A total of 19 recommendations were presented in the evaluation and are included in the

present report. Also provided is a summary of the key planned follow-up actions for the secretariat of the Fund as set out in the management response plan[6] to be implemented in 2011 and 2012.

1. Recommendations to the Emergency Relief Coordinator

53. **Recommendation 1. Where emergency response fund and/or common humanitarian fund pooled fund systems operate, integrate Central Emergency Response Fund planning, implementation and monitoring processes based on existing good practice examples.** The recommendation was accepted. It is an existing priority for the secretariat of the Fund, and some guidance has already been developed. The secretariat will prepare a study of current practices and capacities of existing pooled funds before developing detailed guidance for country offices of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs on harmonization of Fund and pooled fund procedures. The secretariat will also establish procedures for tracking implementation at the country level and identifying best practices.

54. **Recommendation 2. Provide the resident coordinator or humanitarian coordinator with a formal mandate to monitor the implementation of all United Nations-managed pooled funds (including the Central Emergency Response Fund) by recipient agencies.** The recommendation was partially accepted. The revised Secretary-General's bulletin on the establishment and operation of the Central Emergency Response Fund (ST/SGB/2010/05) of 23 April 2010 states, "Resident coordinators or resident/humanitarian coordinators shall oversee the monitoring of and narrative reporting on projects funded by the Fund". Increased support to resident coordinators and humanitarian coordinators in exercising their monitoring function will be provided in accordance with changes made under recommendation 8 (see para. 60).

55. **Recommendation 3. Develop a process for underfunded emergency envelopes that promotes more effective and efficient use of Central Emergency Response Fund funds.** The recommendation was accepted. Although the secretariat of the Fund undertook a comprehensive review of the underfunded window in 2009, the secretariat will conduct research to identify improved methods for selecting participating countries for the underfunded emergencies window. The secretariat will also broaden its efforts to promote better understanding of underfunded emergencies procedures and outcomes at the country level.

56. **Recommendation 4. Make the membership of the Advisory Group of the Central Emergency Response Fund more representative of the humanitarian sector, including through appropriate representation of advisers with operational backgrounds in Fund recipient countries.** The recommendation was accepted. High importance has always been given to humanitarian experience and diverse representation among Advisory Group members. The secretariat of the Fund will further encourage nominations from those with humanitarian experience by reviewing the Advisory Group's selection process.

57. **Recommendation 5. Strengthen the funding base for the Central Emergency Response Fund by promoting it to existing and potential new donors as an efficient, effective and accountable humanitarian funding**

[6] Available in full from http://ochanet.unocha.org/p/Documents/20110819%20CERF%205YE%20MRP%20Final%20Version.pdf.

mechanism. The recommendation was accepted. One of the main strengths of the Fund has been its wide support from Member States, which now needs to be further deepened. The Fund's resource mobilization strategy will be revised. Four Member State briefings on the Fund will continue to be conducted annually, as well as a high-level conference. Public messaging will be further improved with the distribution of analytical newsletters, the annual report, press releases, and updates via the Fund's website.

58. **Recommendation 6. In the screening process for submissions relating to chronic emergencies, request information on how short-term funding provided by the Fund would support longer-term vulnerability reduction programmes, which are usually government-led.** The recommendation was partially accepted. When reviewing funding applications from countries with protracted emergencies, the secretariat of the Fund will request additional information on how proposed initiatives relate to longer-term recovery and vulnerability reduction. Based on the effectiveness of this initiative, the secretariat will consider revising the Fund's application format to more systematically collect and analyse that information.

2. Recommendations to the secretariat of the Fund

59. **Recommendation 7. Develop prioritization process guidance for United Nations resident coordinators and humanitarian coordinators and cluster coordinators.** The recommendation was accepted. The secretariat of the Fund will gather and review lessons learned on prioritization from recipient countries, before preparing new guidelines reflecting best practices. Guidance will be developed consistently with the Fund's existing life-saving criteria and other humanitarian planning and financing instruments such as country-based pooled funds, consolidated appeals and flash appeals. The secretariat will encourage the inclusion of a section on prioritization in training for United Nations humanitarian coordinators and cluster/sector coordinators, and will establish a community of practice on humanitarian financing to allow for the exchange of good practices.

60. **Recommendation 8. Strengthen Central Emergency Response Fund monitoring and learning systems at the country level to improve the Fund's impact.** The recommendation was partially accepted. In 2012 the secretariat of the Fund will review country-level Fund monitoring and learning systems, and the Fund's performance and accountability framework. The inclusion of Central Emergency Response Fund issues in inter-agency real-time evaluations will be encouraged. The secretariat will support United Nations country teams in conducting inter-agency workshops at the country level as part of their annual reporting on the Fund. Guidance and templates for annual reporting will be revised with the aim of encouraging interactive and inclusive processes that facilitate learning. Guidelines for the Fund's after-action reviews at the country level will also be finalized and shared. The secretariat will review current monitoring practices of country-based pooled funds and identify options for linking them with the monitoring of interventions funded by the Fund.

61. **Recommendation 9. Commission, within one year, a study of the partnership arrangements of the different United Nations agencies with non-governmental organization implementing partners.** The recommendation was partially accepted. The secretariat of the Fund will launch discussions within the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Sub-Working Group on Humanitarian

Financing (the primary forum for Committee discussions of issues related to the Fund) on a review of non-governmental organization sub-granting procedures.

62. **Recommendation 10. Better document and disseminate the reasoning behind allocation decisions.** The recommendation was accepted. The secretariat of the Fund will continue working to improve the Fund's transparency, communication and dissemination of information. Public information products, such as the overview of the country selection process prepared for the second underfunded emergencies round of 2011,[7] will be more systematically produced and shared. Efforts to promote better understanding of underfunded emergencies procedures and outcomes at the country level will also be broadened (see recommendation 3). In addition, the secretariat will ensure that information from all levels of the decision-making process is presented clearly in the Fund's submission documents.

3. Recommendations to the Office of the Controller

63. **Recommendation 11. Allocate a percentage of Central Emergency Response Fund funds from the 3 per cent United Nations Secretariat management fees to reinforce the monitoring capacity of the resident coordinators and humanitarian coordinators and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs at the country level.** The response to this recommendation is pending. The standard programme support cost normally charged on United Nations trust funds has been reduced from 13 to 10 per cent for the Fund, of which 7 per cent is passed on to the Fund's implementing partners. The Office of the Controller and the secretariat of the Fund will jointly review the administrative aspects of the recommendation and determine the best way forward. Should there be changes to the Fund's monitoring and reporting framework (see recommendation 8, para. 60) the secretariat will review whether it will be necessary to strengthen monitoring capacity at the country level.

64. **Recommendation 12. The Central Emergency Response Fund loan fund should be reduced to US$ 30 million and the balance transferred to the grant window.** The recommendation was accepted. This recommendation is consistent with the findings of a study conducted by the secretariat of the Fund and accepted by its Advisory Group in April 2011. The secretariat will now develop a proposal on reform of the loan element for presentation to the Advisory Group at its October 2011 meeting. Consultations will be carried out on legislative steps required for reform of the Fund's loan element, including possible authorization by the General Assembly.

4. Recommendations to donors

65. **Recommendation 13. In at-risk countries where there are no alternate United Nations pooled fund mechanisms apart from the Central Emergency Response Fund, donors should support the establishment of an emergency response fund or other type of pooled funding that is directly accessible by non-governmental organizations.** The recommendation was partially accepted. While the establishment of a country-based pooled fund often makes an important contribution to the local humanitarian architecture, donors will be encouraged to

[7] Available from http://ochanet.unocha.org/p/Documents/CERF%202011%20Second%20Underfunded%20Round%20-%20description%20of%20decisions%20-%201Aug2011.pdf.

consider countries on a case-by-case basis. Not every country context will be suitable for a country-based pooled fund arrangement.

66. **Recommendation 14. Ensure that future evaluations look collectively at the Fund and other United Nations pooled fund mechanisms.** The recommendation was accepted. The secretariat of the Fund will advocate for consideration to be given to the interaction of the Fund with country-based pooled funds during future evaluations. The secretariat will also continue to include the issue in country-level performance and accountability framework reviews.

5. Recommendations to cluster lead agencies

67. **Recommendation 15. Integrate performance measurement of United Nations-managed pooled funds into cluster performance systems.** The recommendation was partially accepted. The secretariat of the Fund will work with Inter-Agency Standing Committee partners to ensure that the terms of reference for cluster lead agencies adequately reflect their responsibilities relating to the Fund and country-based pooled funds. The secretariat will also work with the Committee's Sub-Working Group on Humanitarian Financing to explore options for closer integration of the Fund, with broader cluster/sector monitoring and reporting frameworks at the country level.

68. **Recommendation 16. Disseminate and promote good practice examples.** The recommendation was partially accepted. The secretariat of the Fund will work with partners to identify and disseminate good practice examples. A "good practice repository" will be developed and promoted among country and headquarters level-staff involved with the Fund. The secretariat will also highlight good practices on its website and in its information products.

6. Recommendations to the agencies

69. **Recommendation 17. Conduct an evaluation of agency use of Central Emergency Response Fund funds within 18 months to determine what internal factors, including partnership policies and practices, influence the effectiveness of the Fund's projects.** The recommendation was partially accepted. The secretariat of the Fund will encourage the agencies to carry out evaluations of their use of its funds and provide them with its full support.

70. **Recommendation 18. Ensure the development and implementation of emergency procedures for disbursing funds to implementing partners.** The recommendation was partially accepted. The secretariat of the Fund will encourage the agencies to improve their procedures for disbursing Central Emergency Response Fund funds to implementing partners and provide them with its full support.

71. **Recommendation 19. United Nations agencies that do not use internal advance mechanisms in conjunction with Central Emergency Response Fund funding should establish interactivity and complementarities between these and the Fund, in order to speed up the start up of projects.** The recommendation was partially accepted. The secretariat of the Fund will prepare a concept note on the use of the Fund's loan element to support agency-specific internal advance mechanisms. The secretariat will support the establishment of internal advance mechanisms among the agencies using the Fund's loan element where appropriate.

V. Conclusions

72. During the present reporting period the Central Emergency Response Fund again demonstrated its effectiveness as a tool for collective emergency response. The Fund continues to fulfil its mandate by efficiently promoting early action and response to reduce loss of life, enhancing response to time-critical requirements, and strengthening core elements of humanitarian response in underfunded crises. A diverse range of emergencies in the reporting period illustrate the extent to which the Fund contributes to addressing the most urgent, life-saving humanitarian needs.

73. The five-year evaluation marks a major milestone for the Fund, and provides evidence to demonstrate its many strengths, in line with the objectives set by the General Assembly. The Fund adds value to the humanitarian system by contributing to improved leadership, better predictability and greater coverage of humanitarian emergencies. There have been significant improvements to the Fund's operational management during the five years since its inception, with greater responsiveness, better procedures and more accountability than ever before. The Central Emergency Response Fund has become one of the quickest funding mechanisms available to humanitarian agencies, while also becoming more equitable in its operation.

74. By identifying areas for improvement and making concrete recommendations, the five-year evaluation also provides the catalyst for improvements to be made to the Fund. The management response plan developed by the Fund's secretariat under the direction of the Emergency Relief Coordinator now provides a clear road map for moving forward with the next stage of the Fund's development. The changes proposed in the plan, many of which are already under way, will make the Fund not only more effective and more efficient, but also more accountable and transparent.

75. An increasing number of Member States, as well as private donors and the general public, demonstrate their confidence in the Fund's life-saving work through their sustained support. The Fund will continue building on its strengths and addressing its weaknesses to meet the high expectations of its supporters and beneficiaries alike.

Annex I

Central Emergency Response Fund grants: interim statement of income and expenditure for the eighteen-month period from 1 January 2010 to 30 June 2011

(United States dollars)

	1 January 2010–31 December 2010	*1 January 2011–30 June 2011*	*Total 1 January 2010–30 June 2011*
Income			
Voluntary contributions	428 656 698	387 683 184	816 339 882
Allocations from other funds[a]	2 772 884	117 011	2 889 895
Interest income	3 619 338	2 447 676	6 067 014
Other/miscellaneous income[b]	14 897 491	9 009 233	23 906 724
Total income	**449 946 411**	**399 257 104**	**849 203 515**
Expenditure			
Other	431 033 738	160 000 584	591 034 322
Programme support costs (implementing partners)	29 936 508	11 107 831	41 044 339
Total direct expenditure	**460 970 246**	**171 108 415**	**632 078 661**
Programme support costs (United Nations)	12 931 012	4 799 036	17 730 048
Total expenditure	**473 901 258**	**175 907 451**	**649 808 709**
Excess (shortfall) of income over expenditure	**(23 954 847)**	**223 349 653**	**199 394 806**
Prior period adjustments[c]	778 154	25 442	803 596
Net excess (shortfall) of income over expenditure	**(23 176 693)**	**223 375 095**	**200 198 402**
Reserves and fund balances, beginning of period	158 802 161	135 625 468	158 802 161
Reserves and fund balances, end of period	**135 625 468**	**359 000 563**	**359 000 563**

[a] Represents allocations from United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP).

[b] Includes cancellations of prior period obligations of $14,092,700, related programme support cost adjustment of $404,512 and gain of exchange of $9,293,186.

[c] Represents the following adjustments: $1,058,596 to prior biennium expenditures reported by implementing partners and $30,000 to a pledge in 2009 by the Government of San Marino, partially offset by adjustments to pledges in 2009 by the Governments of Japan ($100,000), Slovakia ($10,000) and the United Arab Emirates ($150,000), and a write-off of a pledge by the Government of Kazakhstan in 2009 ($25,000).

Annex II

Total contributions to the Central Emergency Response Fund, 1 January 2010 to 30 June 2011

(United States dollars)

	2010		2011		
Contributor	Pledged	Received	Intended	Pledged	Received
Member States and observers					
Afghanistan	1 500.00	1 500.00		500.00	500.00
Albania				4 000.00	4 000.00
Algeria	10 000.00	10 000.00		10 000.00	10 000.00
Andorra	46 527.00	46 527.00		30 104.71	
Antigua and Barbuda	5 000.00	5 000.00			
Argentina	50 000.00	50 000.00			
Armenia	5 000.00	5 000.00			
Australia	10 986 000.00	10 986 000.00		13 906 200.00	13 906 200.00
Austria	548 400.00	548 400.00		289 180.00	289 180.00
Azerbaijan				10 000.00	10 000.00
Bangladesh	5 000.00	5 000.00		10 000.00	10 000.00
Belgium	8 387 538.32	8 387 538.32	8 583 690.99		
Bhutan	1 500.00	1 500.00		1 500.00	1 500.00
Brazil	200 000.00	200 000.00		500 000.00	500 000.00
Brunei Darussalam				50 000.00	50 000.00
Canada	37 328 450.04	37 328 450.04		41 188 191.22	41 188 191.22
Central African Republic	197 238.66	197 238.66			
Chile	30 000.00	30 000.00			
China	1 500 000.00	1 500 000.00		500 000.00	500 000.00
Colombia	30 000.00	30 000.00			
Costa Rica	9 642.91	9 642.91			
Croatia	25 000.00	25 000.00			
Cyprus	30 000.00	30 000.00		27 600.00	27 600.00
Czech Republic				137 657.62	137 657.62
Denmark	11 135 477.69	11 135 477.69	9 591 406.10		
Djibouti	4 000.00	4 000.00	1 000.00		
Ecuador					
Egypt	15 000.00	15 000.00		15 000.00	
Estonia	74 057.00	74 057.00		92 302.00	92 302.00
Finland	8 079 000.00	8 079 000.00	9 298 998.57		
France	657 250.00	657 250.00		720 950.00	720 950.00
Georgia	2 000.00	2 000.00			

	2010		2011		
Contributor	*Pledged*	*Received*	*Intended*	*Pledged*	*Received*
Germany	21 735 000.00	21 735 000.00		16 370 000.00	16 370 000.00
Greece	500 000.00	500 000.00		500 000.00	500 000.00
Hungary				50 000.00	50 000.00
Iceland	100 000.00	100 000.00			
India	500 000.00	500 000.00		500 000.00	500 000.00
Indonesia	150 000.00	150 000.00	175 000.00		
Ireland	5 099 972.00	5 099 972.00		5 466 772.00	5 466 772.00
Israel	20 000.00	20 000.00	20 000.00		
Italy	1 502 270.00	1 502 270.00		1 308 100.00	1 308 100.00
Japan	2 000 000.00	2 000 000.00	3 000 000.00		
Kazakhstan	50 000.00	50 000.00	50 000.00		
Kuwait	34 600.00	34 600.00		675 000.00	675 000.00
Lao People's Democratic Republic				3 000.00	3 000.00
Latvia	20 672.55	20 672.55			
Lebanon	3 000.00				
Liechtenstein	235 072.87	235 072.87	300 120.05		
Luxembourg	5 775 000.00	5 775 000.00		5 982 905.98	5 982 905.98
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	5 000.00	5 000.00			
Madagascar	2 000.00	2 000.00			
Malaysia				100 000.00	100 000.00
Maldives				1 000.00	1 000.00
Mauritania	3 843.64				
Mexico	150 000.00	150 000.00			
Monaco	134 778.33	134 778.33		140 116.25	140 116.25
Montenegro	5 000.00	5 000.00		5 000.00	
Morocco	5 000.00	5 000.00		5 000.00	5 000.00
Mozambique	4 000.00	4 000.00			
Myanmar	10 000.00	10 000.00		10 000.00	10 000.00
Namibia	2 000.00	2 000.00		2 000.00	2 000.00
Netherlands	54 984 000.00	54 984 000.00		54 460 000.00	54 460 000.00
New Zealand	1 000 000.00	1 000 000.00		1 478 974.50	1 478 974.50
Nigeria				99 851 64	99 851.64
Norway	65 483 534.81	65 483 534.81		57 549 592.89	57 549 592.89
Pakistan	19 170.67	19 170.67			
Panama	5 000.00	5 000.00			
Philippines	10 000.00	10 000.00			
Poland	250 000.00	250 000.00			
Portugal	286 000.00	286 000.00		267 180.00	267 180.00

Contributor	2010		2011		
	Pledged	*Received*	*Intended*	*Pledged*	*Received*
Qatar				4 000 000.00	4 000 000.00
Republic of Korea	3 000 000.00	3 000 000.00		3 000 000.00	3 000 000.00
Republic of Moldova	10 000.00	10 000.00			
Romania	136 900.00	136 900.00			
Russian Federation	2 000 000.00	2 000 000.00		2 000 000.00	2 000 000.00
San Marino	100 000.00	100 000.00			
Serbia				2 000.00	2 000.00
Singapore	30 000.00	30 000.00		50 000.00	50 000.00
Slovenia	62 918.34	13 617.00		70 990.00	70 990.00
South Africa	263 540.00	263 540.00		272 479.56	272 479.56
Spain	39 585 000.00	39 585 000.00			
Sri Lanka	10 000.00	10 000.00		10 000.00	10 000.00
Saint Lucia	1 000.00	1 000.00		500.00	
Sweden	64 369 547.93	64 369 547.93		74 483 670.84	74 483 670.84
Switzerland	4 568 942.57	4 568 942.57		6 071 999.78	6 071 999.78
Syrian Arab Republic	5 000.00	5 000.00			
Tajikistan	2 000.00	2 000.00			
Trinidad and Tobago	20 000.00	20 000.00			
Turkey	200 000.00	200 000.00		250 000.00	250 000.00
Ukraine	503 310.34	503 310.34			
United Arab Emirates	50 000.00	50 000.00		50 000.00	50 000.00
United Kingdom	60 005 700.00	60 005 700.00		94 280 000.00	94 280 000.00
United States of America	10 000 000.00	10 000 000.00		6 000 000.00	6 000 000.00
Viet Nam			10 000.00		
Holy See	5 000.00	5 000.00		5 000.00	5 000.00
Sovereign Military Order of Malta	5 000.00	5 000.00		5 000.00	5 000.00
Total, Member States and observers	**424 382 355.67**	**424 326 210.69**	**31 030 215.70**	**393 019 318.99**	**392 968 714.28**
Others					
Abu Dhabi National Energy Company "TAQA"	272 257.01	272 257.01			
Alexander Bodini Foundation	20 000.00	20 000.00			
Baha'i International Community (National Spiritual Assembly)	20 000.00	20 000.00			
BASF (Germany and South-East Asia)	761 031.51	761 031.51			
Bilkent Holding AS	10 000.00	10 000.00			
Chung Te Buddhist Association of New York, Inc.	41 771.22	41 771.22			
Daystar Christian Centre	20 000.00	20 000.00			
ENDESA Peru	12 947.90	12 947.90			

Contributor	2010		2011		
	Pledged	*Received*	*Intended*	*Pledged*	*Received*
ENDESA Spain	55 192.79	55 192.79			
GMC Services	20 000.00	20 000.00			
HSBC Bank Middle East Limited	16 825.35	16 825.35			
Jefferies and Company	1 000 000.00	1 000 000.00			
Kimse Yok Mu				10 000.00	10 000.00
Korean and Overseas Fans of Kim Hyun Joong	19 293.00	19 293.00			
Latin American Benevolent Foundation	25 000.00	25 000.00			
PriceWaterhouseCoopers	200 000.00	200 000.00			
Private donations outside United Nations Foundation (under $10,000)	89 756.62	89 756.62		1 915.48	1 915.48
Private donations through United Nations Foundation	1 172 884.00	1 172 884.00		117 011.00	117 011.00
Regional Government of Flanders (Belgium)			421 080.00		
Skanska USA Building, Inc.	50 000.00	50 000.00			
United Islamic Center	20 000.00	20 000.00			
United Nations Foundation (core fund)	250 000.00	250 000.00			
United Nations spouses bazaar	35 113.43	35 113.43			
Western Union	150 000.00	150 000.00	100 000.00		
World Mission Society, Church of God	100 000.00	100 000.00			
Total, others	**4 362 072.83**	**4 362 072.83**	**521 080.00**	**128 926.48**	**128 926.48**
Total	**428 744 428.50**	**428 688 283.52**	**31 551 295.70**	**393 148 245.47**	**393 097 640.76**

Notes:

(1) Intended contributions are supported by verbal announcements or documents, but are not officially recognized in United Nations financial records as of 30 June 2011.

(2) Received contributions may differ from the originally recorded pledges due to fluctuations in exchange rates.

(3) Pledges were recorded for the Governments of Belgium, the Czech Republic (additional amount), Ecuador, Finland, Israel, Japan, Mexico, Poland and Spain, and the Regional Government of Flanders (Belgium) after the end of the reporting period 30 June 2011.

(4) Contributions were received from the Governments of Andorra, the Czech Republic (additional amount), Ecuador, Finland, Israel, Japan and Poland, and the Regional Government of Flanders (Belgium) after the end of the reporting period 30 June 2011.

(5) The Holy See and the Sovereign Military Order of Malta are observers of the United Nations.

Annex III

Total funds disbursed from the Central Emergency Response Fund, 1 January 2010 to 30 June 2011

(United States dollars)

	2010			2011		
Country	*Rapid Response*	*Underfunded*	*Total disbursement*	*Rapid Response*	*Underfunded*	*Total disbursement*
Afghanistan		11 019 952	11 019 952			
Benin	4 390 369		4 390 369			
Bolivia	4 489 065		4 489 065	2 584 669		2 584 669
Burkina Faso	1 966 070		1 966 070			
Burundi					3 999 812	3 999 812
Cameroon	652 684		652 684			
Central African Republic	3 102 465	2 997 013	6 099 478		4 999 120	4 999 120
Chad	7 774 525	15 065 031	22 839 556	3 168 302	8 039 204	11 207 506
Chile	10 283 575		10 283 575			
China	4 719 705		4 719 705			
Colombia	3 640 647	2 966 719	6 607 366		2 939 401	2 939 401
Congo	6 084 203	2 883 496	8 967 699			
Côte d'Ivoire	412 313		412 313	10 299 134		10 299 134
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		13 440 519	13 440 519	9 983 492	4 999 783	14 983 275
Democratic Republic of the Congo	5 090 973	24 035 653	29 126 626			
Djibouti		2 999 757	2 999 757		2 998 322	2 998 322
Dominican Republic	1 941 576		1 941 576			
Eritrea		5 972 098	5 972 098			
Ethiopia		16 690 193	16 690 193		10 998 225	10 998 225
Gambia	563 955		563 955			
Georgia	293 394		293 394			
Guatemala	3 376 068		3 376 068			
Guinea		1 971 425	1 971 425			
Haiti	36 564 849		36 564 849	10 371 212		10 371 212
Honduras	1 553 005		1 553 005			
Iran (Islamic Republic of)					2 992 466	2 992 466
Iraq	1 500 000		1 500 000			
Kenya	10 048 510	9 981 466	20 029 976		5 993 848	5 993 848
Kyrgyzstan	10 076 490		10 076 490			
Lesotho	645 959		645 959	1 347 306		1 347 306
Liberia				5 988 454		5 988 454
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya				1 444 890		1 444 890
Madagascar	4 725 398		4 725 398		3 994 126	3 994 126

	2010			2011		
Country	*Rapid Response*	*Underfunded*	*Total disbursement*	*Rapid Response*	*Underfunded*	*Total disbursement*
Mali	1 503 989		1 503 989			
Mauritania	1 751 722		1 751 722	679 425		679 425
Mongolia	3 556 532		3 556 532			
Mozambique	2 624 107		2 624 107	1 462 910		1 462 910
Myanmar	8 468 653	3 987 182	12 455 835		2 993 060	2 993 060
Namibia				1 175 941		1 175 941
Nepal	6 000 000	2 000 031	8 000 031			
Niger	29 015 516	5 999 924	35 015 440	3 747 218		3 747 218
Nigeria	1 999 202		1 999 202			
Occupied Palestinian Territory					3 972 686	3 972 686
Pakistan	51 832 831		51 832 831	4 990 394		4 990 394
Philippines		2 997 112	2 997 112			
Senegal	268 235		268 235			
Somalia	33 219 558		33 219 558		14 989 087	14 989 087
Sri Lanka	15 690 704		15 690 704	6 141 383	4 980 047	11 121 430
Sudan	23 856 917		23 856 917	7 829 172		7 829 172
Syrian Arab Republic				720 988		720 988
Tajikistan	941 309		941 309			
Togo	2 613 675		2 613 675			
Tunisia				4 997 940		4 997 940
Uzbekistan	2 981 631		2 981 631			
Yemen	1 139 692	14 163 186	15 302 878	6 291 413		6 291 413
Zimbabwe	10 439 418		10 439 418	3 999 494	4 995 491	8 994 985
Total	**321 799 489**	**139 170 757**	**460 970 246**	**87 223 737**	**83 884 678**	**171 108 415**

Annex IV

Central Emergency Response Fund loans: interim statement of income and expenditure for the eighteen-month period from 1 January 2010 to 30 June 2011

(United States dollars)

	1 January 2010-31 December 2010	*1 January 2011-30 June 2011*	*Total 1 January 2010-30 June 2011*
Income			
Interest income	1 535 733	630 650	2 166 383
Total income	**1 535 733**	**630 650**	**2 166 383**
Expenditure			
Programme support costs (implementing partners)			
Total direct expenditure	—	—	—
Programme support costs (United Nations)			
Total expenditure	—	—	—
Excess (shortfall) of income over expenditure	**1 535 733**	**630 650**	**2 166 383**
Prior period adjustments[a]		(400 000)	(400 000)
Net excess (shortfall) of income over expenditure	**1 535 733**	**230 650**	**1 766 383**
Reserves and fund balances, beginning of period	74 694 062	76 229 795	74 694 062
Reserves and fund balances, end of period	**76 229 795**	**76 460 445**	**76 460 445**

[a] Represents a write-off of loan to WHO in 2004.

Annex V

Central Emergency Response Fund loans, 1 January 2010 to 30 June 2011

(United States dollars)

Agency	*Country/region*	*Year of disbursement*	*Amount*
Outstanding loans as at 1 January 2010			
WHO	Chad/Sudan	2004	400 000
UNDP	Sudan	2007	1 214 243
OCHA	OCHA regional/country offices	2009	2 568 086
Total			**4 182 329**
Loans disbursed, 1 January 2010-30 June 2011			
OCHA	OCHA regional/country offices	2010	9 949 429
Total			**9 949 429**
Loans repaid, 1 January 2010-30 June 2011			
UNDP	Sudan	2007	198 207
OCHA	OCHA regional/country offices	2009	2 568 086
OCHA	OCHA regional/country offices	2010	9 949 429
Total			**12 715 722**
Loans written off by the Office of the Controller of the United Nations, 1 January 2010-30 June 2011			
WHO	Chad/Sudan	2004	400 000
Total			**400 000**
Outstanding loans as at 30 June 2011			
UNDP	Sudan	2007	1 016 036
Total			**1 016 036**

Abbreviations: WHO World Health Organization; UNDP United Nations Development Programme; OCHA Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.